THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1776. [NUMBER 1729.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

A ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 2d *Nov.* 1775
Flour at 20*s.* per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of fineſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 8½*z.* for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 3d	Beef per Barrel	40/ 0
Flour	19 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	12 6	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	4 6	India tea,	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 9
Muſcovado Sugar	6 0	Bees Wax	1 3
Single refin'd ditto	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 0
Molaſſes	2 0	Wood	28 to 30 0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes	H.	M.	ſets	H.	
Thurſday	3	12	after	6	36	before	6	Firſt qr. next Monday.
Friday	4	1		6	34		6	
Saturday	5	2		6	33		6	
Sunday	6	3		6	32		6	
Monday	☾	3		6	31		6	
Tueſday	8	4		6	29		6	
Wedneſday	9	5		6	28		6	

Days 10 Hours 48 min. the 22d.

The MONITOR, No. XV.

FROM the general aſpect of intelligence lately received from England, theſe two things may be clearly collected, that the Miniſtry are determined to purſue their abominable plans, at the utmoſt hazard of war; and that, in order to give ſucceſs to their arms, they intend to put in practice all the arts of hypocriſy and intrigue. They mean to ſend out, as large an army, as they can raiſe, to compel ſubmiſſion to their tyrannical pretenſions; and at the ſame time, they hope to divide us, and gain many partizans to their cauſe, by ſounding the trumpet of peace, on terms, which we cannot accept, with ſafety or honour. Peace, they think, is ſo grateful to the minds of moſt men, that any overtures, which wear the appearance of it, however ruinous in their conſequences, will be ſpeedily embraced by many, who have not diſcernment enough to diſcover the danger. And though their fraudulent offers ſhould be rejected by thoſe who have too much judgment to be deceived, and too much virtue to make a diſhonourable, or an injurious peace; yet they imagine, they will be able to conciliate ſo many friends, as to render the oppoſition too feeble to withſtand their attacks.

That theſe are their views, what man can doubt, if he confine his attention to facts, without traverſing the fairy regions of conjecture, or regulating his opinion more according to his wiſhes than to his judgment? The bittereſt invectives againſt us are uttered from the throne; and reverberated from both houſes of parliament. A large body of freſh forces are preparing to be employed againſt us in the ſpring. Foreign troops are called in; and in a manner, which is plainly an infringement of the conſtitution, which requires the previous conſent of parliament: an undeniable evidence, of the over-active zeal of the miniſtry to provide means for carrying on the war; and of the little regard, they pay to the moſt ſacred boundaries of the laws. War is written, in the moſt legible characters, upon all their proceedings. They indeed talk of peace, but as what they are to ſend is to come clad in armour, it ought to be regarded like an impoſtor. Commiſſioners, it is ſaid, are to be ſent out to treat with the Colonies; but with whom are they to treat?——Mr. Lutterel's motion for empowering them to negociate with the Congreſs, was diſcarded without a diviſion. Are they to apply to our Aſſemblies, in a ſeparate diſjointed manner?—The impoſſibility of any thing effectual being done in this way, is ſelf evident. No ſingle Colony will preſume to decide a queſtion, that can only be properly determined, in a Continental capacity. The inſincerity of Adminiſtration will not need a comment, if they ſcruple to treat with any body, which is qualified to enter into a negociation with them.

I earneſtly admoniſh my countrymen, to be upon their guard, againſt the inſidious wiles of the Miniſtry. I dread their intrigues much more than their arms. Let the glorious union which now exiſts be ſacred; and let none of us entertain the moſt diſtant wiſh of violating it; by acting ſeparately in any thing which is the object of general conſultation and deciſion. Neither let us think of pacification, on any terms, that abridge our juſt rights. We can give up none of them with ſafety. They are ſo linked together, and ſo neceſſary to the ſupport of each other, that a part of them cannot be relinquiſhed without certain, though perhaps gradual deſtruction to the whole.

A reconciliation with Britain is not deſirable, unleſs it can be built on a baſis that will be ſolid and laſting. A patched up peace, that contains in itſelf the latent ſeeds of diſcord, which though they may lie concealed, for a few years, will, at the end of them, ſpring up into more violent contentions, can only be the wiſh of fools, or cowards. A ſincere and durable reconciliation is at this time a very arduous work; and if ever it be effected, it can only be, by ſecuring the rights of the Colonies in the fulleſt and completeſt manner; and, as far as poſſible, barring every entrance to parliamentary encroachments. The middle way, which ſome men ſenſeleſsly prate about, is the way to perpetual ſtrife and diſagreement. This middle way will comprehend two great evils:—It will leave certain powers to Parliament, which are capable of abuſe, and conſequently will afford temptations to uſurpation and tyranny: On the other hand, it will leave a foundation for jealouſy and ſuſpicion in the Colonies, which will be ready to break out upon every appearance of injury; and to convert the leaſt dubious exerciſe of power, into a ſource of unappeaſible animoſity and diſorder. The luſt of power, ſo natural to all political to bodies, and ſo conſpicuous in the paſt demeanour of the Parliament, will produce a continual effort for enlarging its authority; and the vigilant jealouſy of the Colonies, will keep alive a conſtant inclination to diſcontent and oppoſition. Harmony can never reſult from ſuch diſcordant principles; neither can a ſubſtantial fabric of peace, ever ſubſiſt, upon ſo precarious and tottering a foundation.

There are only three ties, by which this Continent can be connected with Britain; intereſt, affection and fear. As to the firſt, it cannot be our intereſt to preſerve a connexion, which deprives us of the enjoyment of any part of our Liberties; but even, admitting it were, in our preſent condition, that the reaſons for its being ſo, would ceaſe to exiſt, twenty or thirty years hence; and every incumbrance or reſtriction which we now ſubmit to, would be an additional motive to diſſolve the tie. The bands of intereſt, if our privileges are curtailed, will be too feeble to hold us long together. As we feel our ſtrength increaſe, every reſtraint will ſeem a hardſhip; and every ſeeming hardſhip will precipitate a divorce.

With regard to *affection*, its exiſtence is impoſſible without confidence. Britain has intirely loſt the confidence of America by her paſt conduct; and if ſhe ever recovers it, it muſt be by gratifying us in all we wiſh, by convincing us, that ſhe is no longer deſirous of any undue authority. Before our jealouſy can ſubſide, we muſt believe that all deſigns againſt our freedom, are laid aſide, and that our rights are ſo thoroughly ſecured, as to be in no danger of moleſtation or infringement. And we can neither believe the one, nor the other, while we ſee the parliament tenacious of powers to which it is not intitled, and reluctant to acquieſce in our enjoying all the rights of freemen, in the moſt extenſive ſenſe. An opinion of ſecurity is eſſential to confidence, and confidence to affection; therefore a permanent accommodation, between Britain and America, unleſs all the claims of the latter be allowed, can never be eſtabliſhed on the baſis of affection.

If it be practicable to keep the Colonies long united to Britain, by the tie of *fear*, it muſt be by giving her ſuch a hold upon them, as will enable her to ruin them at pleaſure. In order to awe them into ſubmiſſion, ſhe muſt be able to overpower and bring them to the loweſt ebb of miſery and diſtreſs. To ſettle the diſpute upon ſuch deſtructive conditions, muſt be abhorred and rebrobated by every man of common honeſty.

Thus, thoſe perſons who recommend to meet the Parliament half way, though they may imagine themſelves the trueſt votaries of peace, are in reality the promoters of war and confuſion.—Their advice, if followed, might ſmother the flame for a little time, but it would ere long, burſt out with inextinguiſhable rage. It would only prove a temporary palliative, not a radical cure for our diſorders.—If we make peace at all, let it be done on terms that will give it ſome ſtability; ſo that it will not only laſt our own lives out, but deſcend to poſterity. How ridiculous would it be to compromiſe matters on ſuch a footing, as will probably plunge us into the ſame embroiled ſtate, perhaps before half the preſent generation has left the ſtage? on ſuch a footing as will probably give our enemies many advantages over us, when the conteſt ſhall be revived, which they do not now poſſeſs; and which may make the iſſue far more uncertain and dangerous. Let us act like wiſe men, and look forward with a provident eye, nor effeminately ſacrifice the future tranquility and ſafety of ourſelves and our country, to the deceitful allurements of preſent eaſe and a momentary peace.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I HAVE juſt finiſhed the ſecond reading of that incomparable pamphlet,—COMMON SENSE, addreſſed to the Inhabitants of America. Whether, like many other productions, it hath more than *one* parent, is of no conſequence. You can ſcarce put your finger to a ſingle page, but you are pleaſed, though, it may be, ſtartled, with the ſparks of an original genius. It anſwers to the name, and is only highly charged with that matter, which as the electrical fire, is univerſally diffuſed. It treats of the moſt important ſubjects to America; however in a manner that intimates there is no deſign of precluding, but, in the ſpirit of the genuine philoſopher, of exciting and calling forth to public view, the thoughts of others. Therefore there needs no apology for communicating thro' the channel of your paper, what I have to offer upon the contents of the pamphlet. I could have wiſhed that the ſimile in the beginning of page 24, had been omitted, as many warm friends to the liberties of America may think their own ſentiments ridiculed; and I would have none ſuch offended, let their religious opinions be as they may, while they treſpaſs not upon the rights of conſcience. A man of abilities may put any one truth in a prepoſterous and ridiculous point of view, even chriſtianity itſelf, *by coupling the lion with the aſs*.

'Tis juſtly obſerved, to be univerſally allowed, that America muſt be indepen-dent, *ſooner* or *later*; and it is ſtrongly urged by the eaſieſt and fairеſt arguments, that the preſent time is the moſt proper; but it is the *expediency*, more than the *neceſſity* that is offered to the conſideration of the reader. I mean there ere in this letter to argue the *abſolute neceſſity* of openly attempting it; in ſome ſubſequent ones I ſhall treat upon other matters relating to the common weal.

We muſt be either independent, or be reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery; for an accommodation is utterly impracticable. We can never ſuffer ourſelves to be diſarmed, while we can prevent it, having had ſuch glaring proofs of the barbarous cruelty of our enemies. The flames of Charleſtown, Falmouth and Norfolk, fire us with the reſolution of not parting with the ſword while we can hold it. Speeches, and addreſſes from the meaneſt venal borough, to the greateſt venal houſe, ſhew that we are not to be treated with till we are diſarmed, and that the ſtrength of the kingdom is to be employed againſt us. Should we ward off the blow aimed at us, as I doubt not but we ſhall, by the bleſſing of heaven, we ſhall decline treating, but as an independent people, with thoſe who have been endeavouring to deſtroy us. Prudence and ſelf preſervation will dictate our inſiſting on thoſe terms, that the pride of Great-Britain and the obſtinacy of their ſovereign, will never ſuffer them to comply with, till neceſſity obliges. The wiſdom of the colonies, will never admit of their being peſter'd more with royal governors, after having had full evidence that all ſuch, without exception, whether Scotch or Engliſh, Dunmore or Tryon, are the tools of adminiſtration for promoting the undue influence of the crown and power of government, in oppoſition to the intereſts and liberties of the people, and will faithfully ſecond the ſchemes of their maſters, however diabolical, by open force, or latent cunning—Will never give up the military ſtores that we have either purchaſed, or procured at the hazard of our lives in the day of battle—will never be reſtrained from manufacturing for and providing magazines againſt the day of evil—Will never allow of miniſterial ſuperintendants, leſt they ſhould be privately inſtructed to debauch the Indians, and excite them to commit barbarities on thoſe borders, which neither European ſoldiers nor ſailors could ravage—Will never conſent that a town or fort upon the continent, ſhall be garriſoned by troops in Britiſh pay, leſt the ſame upon ſome pretence or other, ſhould be ſtrengthened into an army, to fall unexpectedly upon the inhabitants—Will never approve of a Britiſh miniſter's being entruſted with the power of ſtationing what men of war he pleaſes, upon our coaſts or in our harbours, and will rather chooſe that the defence of them ſhould remain with ourſelves—Will never leave it at the mercy of a Britiſh court or parliament whether or not, by depreciating the continental currency in one way or other, eternally to damn that unparalleled mode of raiſing ſupplies, which American policy hath deviſed—Will never fail of having an *annual* CONGRESS. The Charleian temper of the King, will never let him give up ſo much of his dear prerogative for the good of the people; though Princes ought to poſſeſs no prerogative, but pro bono publico. The duplicity of the merchants, a few honeſt ones excepted, in not ſincerely oppoſing the meaſures of adminiſtration, while they have been amuſing the colonies and the manufacturers, with managed petitions; and the ſupineneſs of the nation, in leaving government to purſue ſchemes deſtructive to the public, have obliged the colonies to go into a mode of ſelf defence that they never wiſhed to adopt, and to carry their views beyond what they ever intended. The conſequence is, that Great Britain conſiders her honour and intereſt as concerned, and will entertain thoſe jealouſies of us, that will never be removed by the moſt hearty profeſſions and engagements, without our putting ourſelves entirely into her power. She will view us, as having blaſted the trophies of Minden, as having inſulted the flag of the firſt maritime power in the world, and will proſecute our reduction with the utmoſt vigour. I ſay, they, the Britiſh nation, and not merely a majority in parliament, will proſecute our reduction with the utmoſt vigour; for they believe that we are aiming at independency. The ſpirited declaration of the Congreſs [in anſwer to the King's proclamation] wherein all allegiance to the Britiſh parliament is fully diſowned, will confirm them in that belief, will be confirmed into an open acknowledgment of it. The number of our profeſſed friends will be leſſened. Some of them only eſpouſed our cauſe that they might promote themſelves and embarraſs miniſtry; others meant to relieve us, but never wiſhed to have us ſeparated, even tho' our liberties could not be otherwiſe ſecured; a choice few have ſided with us out of regard to the rights of human nature, upon a nobler principle than that of our being injured Americans; and would rather that Britain ſhould be ruined, than that ſuch an extenſive continent ſhould be reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery, inſtead of remaining an aſylum for the oppreſſed, be they of whatſoever nation, kindred or religion. The loſs of profeſſed friends, eſpecially men of rank and ability, may be regretted by thoſe who do not reflect, that we have reaped no real advantage from their aſſiſtance; and that miniſtry have been ſufficiently ſtrong without them, to carry every vote as they pleaſed, by a great majority. Fine ſpeeches and ſtrong arguments, are no more than air, againſt numbers. While government have theſe, they will purſue their plans for reducing us vi et armis. Not only preſent obligations, but future proſpects will give them an aſcendency in parliament. Should not North, or a tool of the ſame kind however named, bring the colonies down upon their knees to beg as humble ſupplicants, inſtead of having to treat with them as unconquiſhed, perhaps as conquerors, how ſhall America become a new milch cow, to ſupply the demands of multiplying courtiers now that Ireland can give no more than what is already portion'd out? How ſhall a nobleman or commoner's connections be ſecured by appointing him to this or the other govern-

ment? The whole tribe of knavish expectants that wished to be transported to posts and places of honour and profit, within this fertile continent, will stand aghast at the prospect of being obliged to remain in their own country; and what will be worse than all, to men of despotic principles, that great and trusty engine of arbitrary power, a STANDING ARMY, must submit to a considerable reduction.

Such is the present state of the quarrel between Great Britain and the colonies, that the former will push us as hard as though we had declared for independency; Why then in the name of *common sense*, should we decline it, and lose the advantages that may result from doing it? By doing it we cannot make our affairs worse; but we may make them better.—— Worse they will not be, for we must be either independent, or be reduced to the most abject state of slavery: An accommodation is impossible, unless built upon independency. Having been obliged by the tyranny of a British administration to draw the sword, what madness to incumber ourselves with the scabbard, when it has been the universal opinion in all ages, that in such like cases, it is to be thrown away? An accommodation without independency could not be relied upon, while six thousand electors choose the majority of the British House of Commons, (see Burgh's Disquisitions) and the King as chief proprietor, manages them by his ministers as so many puppets. I have the *amor patriæ*, and therefore wish Great-Britain may escape impending ruin, by adopting the plan of Dean Tucker, published before the commencement of hostilities. Let them cast off the colonies; declare them independent, and enter into a commercial alliance with them. But rather let me see Great Britain free, a province to and under the protection of America, than America enslaved; Britain, the greatest kingdom in the world, and under the iron rod (tho' double gilt) of a tyrant. Yours,

AN INDEPENDENT WHIG.

General SCHUYLER's account of his expedition to Tryon County. Continued from our last.

HE assured me that the Indians would support him, and that some were already at Johnson Hall for that purpose, and others on their way down.

In return I told him, that although averse to shedding any blood, yet if he resisted, that force would be opposed to force without distinction, and that the consequences would be of the most serious nature, unless he complied with my requisitions. He begged time, to answer, until next evening, to which I consented.

About an hour after he had left me, Abraham, and another of the Mohawks, called upon me; I acquainted him of the information I had received from Sir John, which he denied to be true, giving me assurances that the Mohawks would not interfere otherwise than as mediators; I answered, that I hoped they would not, but that if they did, I should surely not hesitate one moment to destroy all that should appear in arms against us. On Thursday the 18th, I approached to within four miles of Johnstown, and about six o'clock received the following answer to my terms.

"Terms proposed by Sir John Johnson, Bart. and the people of Kingsborough and the adjacent neighbourhood, to the Hon. Philip Schuyler, Esq; Major General in the army of the Thirteen United Colonies, and commanding in the New-York department.

"First, That Sir John Johnson and the rest of the gentlemen expect, that all such arms of every kind as are their own property, may remain in their possession, all the other arms shall be delivered up to such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose. As to military stores, belonging to the crown, Sir John has not any.

"Secondly, Answered in the first.

"Thirdly, Sir John expects that he will not be confined to any certain county, but be at liberty to go where he pleases.

"Fourthly, The Scotch inhabitants will deliver up their arms, of what kind soever they may be; and they will each solemnly promise, that they will not, at any time hereafter, during the continuance of this unhappy contest, take up arms without the permission of the Continental Congress, or of their general officers. Hostages they are not in a capacity to give, no one man having command over another, or power sufficient to deliver such; therefore this part of the article to be passed from, or the whole intended. Women and children to be required, a requisition so inhuman as we hope the General will dispense with.

"Fifthly, Answered in the fourth.

"Sixthly, Sir John has not any blankets, strouds, or other presents intended for the Indians.

"Seventhly, If the above proposals are agreed to and signed by the General, Sir John and the people referred to, will rely on the assurances of protection given by the General. "JOHN JOHNSON,
ALLAN M'DONELL.

"Johnson Hall, 18th January, 1776.

"To the Hon. Philip Schuyler, Esq;
Major General."

To which I returned the following answer.

Cagnuaga, Jan. 18, eight o'clock, P. M. 1776.

Gentlemen,

Messrs. Adams and M'Donell have delivered me your answer to my proposals of yesterday's date. The least attention to the articles I offered, when compared with yours, must convince you that you omitted replies to several of them, consequently what you have sent me is very imperfect, and also unsatisfactory. I wave pointing out some inconsistences in your proposals, as the whole are exceptionable, excepting the last.

I must therefore obey my orders, and again repeat that in the execution of them I shall strictly abide by the laws of humanity, at the same time assuring you that if the least resistance is made, I will not answer for the consequences, which may be of a nature the most dreadful.

If Lady Johnson is at Johnson Hall, I wish she would retire, and therefore inclose a passport, as I shall march my troops to that place without delay.

You may, however, have time to reconsider the matter; and for that purpose I give you until twelve o'clock this night, after which I shall receive no proposals, and I have sent you Mr. Robert Yates, Mr. Glen and Mr. Duer, to receive the ultimate proposals you have to make. This condescension I make from no other motive than to prevent the effusion of blood, so far as it may be effected without risking the safety of the country, or being guilty of a breach of the positive orders I have received from the Hon. Continental Congress.—— I am, gentlemen, with due respect, your humble servant, PH. SCHUYLER.

To Sir John Johnson, and
Mr. Allan M'Donell.

Immediately after I had sent this away, the Sachems and all the warriors of the Lower Mohawk town, and some from the Upper, called upon me, and informed me that Sir John Johnson had related to them the contents of the terms I had offered to him and his associates; that Sir John declared he only meant to guard himself from any insult that might be offered by riotous people; that he had no unfriendly intentions against the country, and begged that I would accept of the terms he had offered. In reply I explained my proposals, and Sir John's answer; pointed out the impropriety of closing with him on the conditions he wanted, and told them that I had given him until twelve o'clock to comply, after which I should take such measures as would force him, *and whoever assisted him*, to a compliance. They were contented with the reasons I gave, but begged, that if his answer was not satisfactory, that I would give him until four o'clock in the morning, that they might have time to go and shake his head (as they expressed it) and bring him to his senses) and they begged it as a favour to be charged to them, that I would not remove him out of the county; they apologized for the threats of their warriors, said that they were not all present at the treaty at Albany, but that now they were all here, and declared that they would never take arms against us.

I paid them a compliment on their peaceable intentions, and informed them that although Sir John's conduct was extremely obnoxious, and that we should be justified in making him a close prisoner, yet I would grant their request for two reasons, first to shew our love and affection to them, and to convince them that they could obtain that by asking it as a favour, which they could not by threatening; secondly, that by leaving of him, they might, by their advice and example, teach him to alter his conduct.

(To be concluded in our next.)

By the ship Centurion, *Captain* Allen, *arrived at* Philadelphia, *from* Newry, *we have the following advices, viz.*

LONDON, *Nov.* 16.

AS the Ministry have for some time past deprived us of all information from America, they now shut out all information at home as much as possible, and have begun it in locking up the Gallery door of the House of Commons, on the very day, for the first time this season, when it was expected Mr. Burke would give to the public, and to his country, a plan for the conciliation with the Colonies. The Ministry were aware this plan would be relished much better by the Public, than that decided on by the Cabinet, and for this purpose were determined to prevent all comparisons.

The number of men that perished in different ships in the late storms, amount to 2,500 as appears by the estimates delivered to the Commanders from the several harbours.

Last night Admiral Duff, from Newfoundland, arrived in town, and the same evening waited on Lord North, and gave his Lordship an account of the state of the fishery and the damage done the 11th of September last.

The general difficulty of recruiting extends even to the Highlands, insomuch that Lord John Murray's battalion wants above a third of the number to complete it.

Nov. 18. On Thursday, about half an hour after three o'clock, Mr. Burke opened his conciliatory proposition. He began by presenting a petition from the several towns in the county of Wilts, complaining of the Address from those places which had entirely misrepresented the state of the trade, and the sentiments and wishes of the inhabitants, and praying the House to find some amicable method for terminating the differences between this kingdom and the Colonies. He told the House, that the signers of that Petition, were all men who manufactured for themselves; and he was authorised to say, that they possessed more than 500 000l. of English property. He complained that so many arts and so many menaces had been used, that if they had not been opposed with a good share of firmness by the friends to the peace of their country, all freedom of debate and indeed all public deliberation, would have been put an end to. He stated, that there were three plans afloat. First, simple war, in order to a perfect conquest. Second, a mixture of war and treaty. And third, peace grounded on concession.

As to the first plan, that of mere war, he observed, that it was proposed in two ways; one of *direct* conquest, the other *indirect* by distress. In either of these ways he said, he thought it his duty before he voted for a war, to know distinctly that the means of carrying it on were adequate to the end. That our national forces which were all we had to depend on, to be employed in America, by the account on the table, amounted to no more than 26 000 men; that in this, credit was taken for the army now in America at full numbers. This he could not allow; as supposing that if their reduction in future was to be estimated by the past, they must be reduced to little or nothing, by the beginning of next campaign. That the troops here are only upon paper, and the difficulty of recruiting was acknowledged. On the whole, he saw reason to apprehend that we should not be very materially stronger at the beginning of the next year, than we were at the beginning of the last; but that if the number were entire, it did not seem to him to be sufficient for the purpose.

But his great objection to it was, that it did not lead to a speedy decision; that the longer the war continued, the greater chance there was for the interference of the Bourbon powers, which, in a long protracted war, be considered not only probable, but in a manner certain. That it was very sure that this country was utterly incapable of carrying on a war with America, and these powers acting in conjunction.—He then observed, that not one military or naval officer had given an opinion in favour of the measures proposed, and many of the greatest in both services, directly against them.

To the objection, that at this rate the Americans might always reduce us to unreasonable terms, by the supposed impossibility of reducing them by force, he said that he could not help the difficulties which arose from nature and the constitution of things; that he could not make America nearer to us than it is, or a country of another nature than what God has made it. The people who cannot contrive to reconcile their quarrels, must suffer the evils that happen to a divided nation.

Mr. Burke spoke for three hours and an half, and was listened to with most profound and uninterrupted attention. The motion made by Mr. Burke was, "that leave be given to bring in a bill to compose the present troubles, and for quieting the minds of his Majesty's subjects in America."

Mr. Burke then read to the House a bill which he had prepared, with such provisions and regulations as he judged equal to the attainment of this most desireable end.

Nov. 21. Numbers of seamen are out of employment at Port-Glasgow, Greenock, &c. owing to the stagnation of the American trade.

HOUSE of COMMONS,
Monday, November 20.

Lord North made a motion to the following purport: For leave to bring in a bill to cut off all intercourse between Great-Britain and the Colonies in America, now in actual Rebellion, so long as they should continue in Rebellion, and to repeal the Boston Port Bill, the Fishery Bills and another Bill passed last sessions against the Americans; and to authorize his Majesty's naval commanders to seize all shipping belonging to America as lawful prizes. He made a very long speech, to shew the propriety and necessity of this measure.

Mr. Charles Fox proposed an amendment, viz. to leave out that part of the motion, which proposes to cut off all intercourse with the Americans. A warm debate ensued Sir George Hay spoke next in support of the whole motion.

Mr. T. Townsend censured the severity and bad policy of thus declaring war against the Colonies, and at the moment Administration would have it believed in the House, that they were inclined to peace.

General Conway also spoke against it, the Attorney General near two hours for it, and Mr. Burke against it.

At Half after ten the House divided, when the numbers were for Lord North's motion 192, against it 64.

IRELAND. *Belfast, Nov.* 4.

A general meeting of the principal inhabitants at the Town-house, to consider of an Address or Petition to his Majesty, was this day held at noon (George Black, Esq; in the chair) when a motion was made, and seconded, that "An humble address be presented to his Majesty, from the merchants, traders and principal inhabitants of Belfast, stating their grievances and apprehensions, resulting from the present unnatural state of things; their concern, as members of the British empire, for its present disturbed and endangered state; their feelings, as men, for the horrors of a civil war, now raging in America; their hopes in the royal mercy for a speedy termination of these; and their prayers for a restoration of the old constitutional system." Which being agreed to, without a dissenting voice, a suitable address was produced, and signed by almost every person present; and after such as were not present have had an opportunity of signing it, it is to be transmitted to his Majesty.

Monday the first, and Tuesday the second division of the fifteenth regiment of foot marched from the barracks for Cork, in order to embark for America.

Limerick, Nov. 6. This morning the 20th regiment marched for Dublin; the 25th is on the road to this city, to be ready to embark at Cork the beginning of December. It is thought one of the regiments coming from England will be ordered to this garrison.

Cork, Nov. 9. We are informed that orders have been issued for the six transports, with the 28th and part of the 46th regiments on board, to return here, and the men to be disembarked, in consequence of a discovery made by Lord North, that this is rather a dangerous time of the year to send troops to Quebec.

Dublin, Nov. 12. Six thousand Hessian troops are certainly ordered to this kingdom; the Message from the King to the House of Commons is prepared.—The American War is the plea for this *bold stroke*. Liberty! take care; you now stand in imminent danger.—A foreign army, to awe the subjects of Great-Britain, is an attempt at arbitrary power which should make every real friend to the Constitution tremble.

HOUSE of COMMONS,
Tuesday, November 23.

Sir John Blaquiere presented to the House a Message from his Excellency, signifying that "he had his Majesty's commands to "acquaint the House, that as the present "exigencies of affairs required sending an "additional number of troops to America, "he had the utmost reliance on the loyalty "of his faithful Commons of Ireland, to ad-"mit his sending abroad a number of the "troops on this establishment, not exceeding "4000 men, which shall no longer continue "a charge on this kingdom, but be imme-"diately on their leaving the same, *in the* "*pay of Great-Britain*.

"And to shew his Majesty's gracious re-"gard for the safety and defence of this "kingdom, if the Parliament shall desire it, "he will replace the said 4000 men with "an equal number of foreign Protestants "(subjects of the Prince of Brunswick and "the Prince of Hesse Cassel) to be conti-"nued here, *in the pay of Great-Britain*, as "soon as his Majesty shall be enabled to "send them, by his Parliament of Ireland."

This message being taken into consideration, and many eulogiums passed upon his Majesty, whom his creatures represented, as the father of a much favoured people (whose liberty and property, he had graciously pleased to take into his own hands) they proposed to the House the following Resolutions, viz.

1. That in the present exigence of affairs, a number of troops, not exceeding 4000, out of the number of 12 000 voted as necessary to be kept in Ireland for its defence, be spared for his Majesty's service abroad, provided that from their quitting this kingdom they shall be of no charge to the nation.

2. That a number of foreign Protestant troops, not exceeding 4000, be received into this kingdom, to replace the like number sent abroad, &c. provided they shall be of no charge to the nation.

In the debates upon the proposed resolutions his Majesty's offer was magnified into a great favour to the nation—in particular that it would thereby save 85,000l. per ann. and that the sending Irish troops rather than foreigners to America, was necessary, to shew the people there, that the same arm which protected them while dutiful, was able to chastise them when seditious. The resolutions were opposed by Mr. Ponsonby—as thereby Ireland would be made a party in the quarrel, shew her consent to take a determined part against America, be guilty of injustice, imprudence and inhumanity, towards her own people as well as the Americans.

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Belfaſt, Nov. 4.

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Mr. Flood, ſaid the war was unjuſt, and therefore Ireland ought to take no part in it.

Sir Edward Newenham ſaid, as he had given his negative to the addreſs, which denounced vengeance againſt his fellow ſubjects he could not agree to the ſending of more troops to butcher men who were fighting for their liberty. He ſaid, that we might bid farewell to ſuch as we ſent to America; for that if America was conquered, the troops would be kept there to preſerve that conqueſt; for though it might be conquered, the ſpirit of liberty would not be ever ſubdued.——He was violently againſt the introduction of foreign Mercenaries, and argued that the introduction of them had occaſioned the fall of many great empires and ſtates.—He inſtanced the danger of having foreign troops in any kingdom where they would not be amenable to the laws, by mentioning the caſe of a Heſſian ſoldier, who committed a robbery, and was confined by the civil magiſtrates, but was releaſed and given up to the military. That Hanoverian, Heſſian and Brunſwick troops were more dangerous than any others; for that German connections were always fatal to the true intereſts of Old England. He entered largely into the preſent ſyſtem of affairs in Europe. He inſiſted upon it, that German influence was ſo powerful in the Cabinet of Great-Britain, that the moſt valuable intereſts of theſe kingdoms would be given to ſave the paultry Electorate of Hanover. That he was convinced the deſtruction of the Elector's Menagery at Herenhauſen, or the much admired ſtud of cream coloured nags, in the ſtables of Hanover or Zell, would appear in the eyes of the preſent miniſtry as a greater misfortune than the deſolation of thoſe three once happy, but now diſtracted ſinking nations.—He adviſed the miniſter in the houſe to conſider what riots and diſorders would be committed in the city of Dublin, if foreign mercenaries were quartered in it.—That the ſending of our troops to the butchery of our fellow ſubjects in America, or bringing over foreign mercenaries, equally militated againſt true reaſon and ſound policy.

On a diviſion, whether the firſt reſolve ſhould ſtand, ayes 121, noes 76.

WILLIAMSBURG, February 7.

Six white men and four negroes, laſt week, landed near to Mr. Narſworthy's in the Iſle of Wight county, in order to carry off ſome ſheep which they knew were on the plantation and likewiſe to ſeize Mr. Narſworthy, for whoſe ranſom they expected a large quantity of ſtock. A negro man, who happened to be in the yard, diſcovering a negro dreſſed in the uniform of the 14th regiment, immediately went and informed his maſter that ſome of the Governor's men were landed; he diſpatched the negro to a guard who were ſtationed at a ſmall diſtance; they purſued them, took the negro in uniform, and drove the others into their boat without any ſtock.

We hear that Lord Dunmore is under terrible apprehenſions, leſt the inhabitants on the ſea coaſts and rivers ſhould move off with their ſtock and grain; and that he has endeavoured to prevent this by an artful proclamation, encouraging them to ſtay where they are.

A few days ago a ſchooner from Hingham, New-England, bound in here for a load of corn, was taken by a tender, and carried into Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17.

In the courſe of a debate in the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, on the 13th of November, Lord North ſaid——Another gentleman (Mr. Baldwin) takes it for granted, that this country has reliquiſhed every claim of taxation of America for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue. I believe my worthy friend has miſtaken my meaning, or I have not been fortunate enough to explain myſelf ſufficiently clear. When his Majeſty's Miniſters ſaid, that the idea of taxation was abandoned, they never intended by that expreſſion more, than that it was abandoned for the preſent.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia.

"With Capt. Brown, who had been 13 weeks out, came paſſenger, young Mr. M'Kay, who returned without orders, the Biſhop refuſing to ordain a man belonging to a country of rebels. He ſays, an able American friend in London informed him, that it might with abſolute certainty be relied on, the miniſtry intended to proſecute the war with the greateſt vigour, that they were only prevented from concluding the agreement with Ruſſia for troops, by the apprehenſion entertained of American cruelties to their priſoners of war, and that an inſidious propoſal would be made to the American General, to treat priſoners with mutual tenderneſs: And that the negotiation with Ruſſia reſted on this point when he came from London. Mr. M'Kay ſays, it was earneſtly inſiſted on, that he ſhould communicate this information to the proper perſons."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, February 1.

"This ſerves to acquaint you, that by the deſire of Governor Tryon, General Clinton had ſailed for New York, with 19 companies, 10 of which are Grenadiers or Light Infantry. As General Lee muſt reach York before the Miniſterial invaders, I think he will give them a warm reception.—The Scarborough man of war gave chaſe to one of our privateers a few days ſince, ſhe fired 180 ſhot without doing any execution. The Chicknawagah Indians are to ſet off in a day or two, they have given Gen. Waſhington much ſatisfaction, and aſſured him they will appear before Quebec, in a very little time at the head of 500 Indians.

From Europe we learn, that two of the tranſports with the Hanoverian troops, were caſt away, one near Dunkirk, and the other on the iſle of Rhe, at the bottom of the bay of Biſcay.

Yeſterday Capt. ———, from Fyal and Liſbon, arrived here, he left Fyal the middle of October, at which time two Engliſh men of war were cruiſing off there and had taken and made prizes of ſeven ſail of whalers. He left Liſbon the 19th of November, and informs, that the night before he ſailed, there arrived a packet from England, and it being reported that ſhe had orders for ſeizing all American ſhips in that port, the Captain made ſail early in the morning, to eſcape their clutches.—By the above we have reaſon to believe Lord North diſpatched orders to ſeize our property long before he aſked leave to bring in a bill for that purpoſe.

The Engliſh men of war have taken the brig Greyhound, Captain Stevens, from this port for the Weſt-Indies, and the ſhip Peggy, Captain Davidſon, alſo from this port for Europe, both of which they ſent into St. Kitts.

Laſt night Captain Souder arrived here from Grenada. On his paſſage he ſpoke a veſſel from Corke, the maſter of which informed him, that twenty-five tranſports, with four thouſand troops on board, had ſailed from Cork for America.—Captain Souder ſays, that before he left Grenada, a London paper arrived there, of the thirtieth of November, in which was a liſt of the thirty-nine Commiſſioners, appointed to treat with Congreſs, among whom were Lord Howe and Governour Johnſon.

We hear that the following public bodies, viz. the Hon. Houſe of Aſſembly, the Mayor and Corporation, the Committees of Safety and Inſpection, the City Battalions and Rifle Companies, are invited to attend the Honourable Continental Congreſs, on Monday next, in the proceſſion and funeral ſolemnities appointed to the Memory of GENERAL MONTGOMERY, and the other brave officers and men, who gloriouſly fought and fell with him, in the cauſe of American Liberty, before Quebec.

By laſt Night's Eaſtern Poſt.

NEW-LONDON, February 16.

Laſt Sunday near ſunſet, Capt. Wallace landed a number of men out of his fleet, on Point Judah; took from thence ſeven loads of hay, a number of ſheep, and two cows.

By Captain Arthur from Guadaloupe, we learn, that a French frigate had arrived at that Iſland from France, with reports that the French had made a demand on the Britiſh Court of Fifty Millions of Livres, as a reſtitution for veſſels taken by the Engliſh before the declaration of laſt war. He alſo informs us that there's not ſo many Engliſh cruiſers off the foreign ports in the Weſt Indies as has been repreſented.

We are deſired to inform the public, that Mr. David Palmer, of Groton, a few days ago, made a ſmall quantity of powder as an experiment, which for ſtrength is equal to the beſt heretofore imported, and with which he has killed ſeveral wild ducks, from 12 to 15 rods diſtance.

By a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, we learn, that the effects of non-exportation from this continent, begins to be ſeverely felt in the Iſlands, where the moſt ordinary beef ſells from 7 to 21. per barrel, ordinary flour at 61. per barrel, currency, and but little to be had at any price. The iſlanders (not believing there would be a ſcarcity) have, till lately, kept the produce of the colonies very low; but finding a ſcarcity likely to take place, the price ſuddenly roſe. They are under terrible apprehenſions from the Negroes, whom they are obliged to pinch in their allowance.

HARTFORD, February 19.

Sickneſs in the family of the Printers at Cambridge, prevented the uſual publication of the Eſſex Gazette, ſo that we are unable to give our readers a particular account of the heroic deeds of a body of the miniſterial gentry, laſt week at Dorcheſter. All we can ſay is, that a party of about 300 landed on Dorcheſter Point, on Tueſday night, and drove off our whole garriſon, which conſiſted of about forty men—ſet a number of houſes on fire—took an old gentleman who had long been an inhabitant of the place, with two ſmall children priſoners, and then made off with the utmoſt precipitation!

NEW-YORK, February 22.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated February 15.

"A Paſſenger is come up from Captain Brown, and tells us, that he left Cadiz the 15th of December; that they had news as late as the 27th of November from London, and that the Conſul aſſured him that Capt. Barrington and Lord Howe were appointed to go over to America, to treat with the Congreſs, which he ſaid might be depended upon."

The Governor of Nova Scotia, has iſſued a Proclamation, publiſhing MARTIAL LAW in that Colony.

On Tueſday ſen'night, three fellows who had committed a robbery in this city, took refuge on board the Phœnix man of war; upon information given to Alderman Matthews, he went on board in perſon, and demanded them; the Captain immediately ordered them on ſhore, and they are now ſecured in Goal.

Wedneſday laſt we hear his Excellency Gov. Tryon appointed Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this Province. And that Mr. Hicks having at the ſame time ſurrendered the office of Mayor of this city, his Excellency appointed David Matthews, Eſq; to that office; and laſt Friday they were both qualified to act in their reſpective ſtations.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Phœnix, of 40 guns, Capt. Parker, ſailed for Sandy-Hook laſt Saturday morning; and about two o'clock the ſame day Capt. Vandeput, in the Aſia of 64 guns, got under ſail, in company with the ſhip Dutcheſs of Gordon, a ſhip loaded with ſalt, and two ſloops, (the three latter lately ſeized by the men of war) but it being half flood the Aſia got aground off Whitehall, and did not float till near high water. She now lies in our Bay, with the Dutcheſs and her pirated prizes.

A Battalion of the Pennſylvania aſſociators, under the command of Col. Dickenſon, was to ſet out from thence for this city, on Thurſday or Friday laſt.

Since our laſt, numbers of Soldiers have arrived in this city from Dutcheſs county and Connecticut, and we hear another regiment is hourly expected.

Yeſterday ſen'night being the day on which the writs lately iſſued for electing Repreſentatives to ſerve in General Aſſembly for this province, were returnable; the Aſſembly was, by Writs Patent, prorogued to the 14th day of March next.

We hear from Elizabeth-Town, that on Monday the 12th inſtant, intelligence arriving in that town about 10 o'clock at night, that the man of war, tranſports, and tender, which fell down the day before from the harbour of New-York, to the Watering place, with 200 marines on board, intended to commit depredations on Staten-Iſland, and to furniſh themſelves with live ſtock; General Livingſton ordered 300 of the militia to march forthwith to prevent the intended robbery; and having diſpatched the neceſſary orders, and a party to reconnoitre the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and to procure all poſſible intelligence of the motions of the enemy, marched himſelf about three in the morning. The ſeveral detachments met at Ward's, in ſight of the light-houſe, and were there joined by a company of light-horſe, under the command of Captain Blanchard, but learning that the fleet had left the Hook the day before, the greater part of the troops ſtill on their march were ordered back, and a proper number directed to guard the coaſt, under the command of Col. Thomas (leſt the departure of the enemy might prove a feint) to give inſtant notice of their return.

The alacrity with which the men entered into the ſervice is truly laudable, and worthy that ſpirit which ought to animate every honeſt American.

[An extract of a letter from Canada, concerning the brave Capt. Cheeſeman, and others, with ſome other pieces, we are obliged to defer. Many of our good cuſtomers, eſpecially on the Albany and Philadelphia road, complain that their papers often fail of getting to their hands.—We aſſure them their papers are always regularly put up and delivered at the proper places to be ſent according to directions;—the failure muſt therefore be owing to the baſe practices of ſome perſons thro' whoſe hands they paſs, after they are delivered by the Printer. But we hope that this matter will ſhortly be put under proper regulations.]

To the PRINTER.

IT is ſaid, and from good authority, that a gentleman in this Province, has lately received a letter from his friend at Boſton; wherein the latter congratulates the former, on the meaſures adopted in that town, for the ſupport of the friends of Government here. By which is underſtood Gen. Clinton's friendly viſit to Mr. Tryon; of whom it may be ſaid,—"*He hath profaned the ſacred name of friend, and worn it into vileneſs.*"—Beſides, is it not adding inſult to injury, to offer ſuch a ſlimſy excuſe, on ſo important an occaſion?—But, admitting what he, and his wretched adherents would fain have the public believe, which is, that the General called, only to gain ſome intelligence relative to one of the other Colonies; and this is as much as they pretend to urge; what does it imply?—No more than that the *polite Butcher* viſited the *humane Murderer**, in order to learn of him, in what manner he might, with the greater facility and deſpatch, ſlaughter our brethren, previouſly to his cutting our throats; and that his "bounden duty, to "his *Moſt Gracious Majeſty*," requires him to promote his deſigns, *even to the murdering of his ſubjects*.—Should any one imagine that this is treating a very ſerious affair, rather too ludicrouſly, let him reflect, that, had he entered into partnerſhip with twelve perſons, in the moſt ſolemn, binding manner, what his feelings and ideas would be, of that *man*, who ſhould aid or abet the entire *deſtruction* of either of them in order, the more readily, to accompliſh his utter *ruin*; tho', at the ſame time, *that very perſon* was making the *greateſt profeſſions of the moſt ſincere friendſhip and regard for the whole company and their concerns*.

AN OBSERVER.

* *See* Tryon's *ſanguinary Tragedy in North Carolina.*

HIBERNIA PIG-IRON.

A QUANTITY of HIBERNIA PIG-IRON, to be SOLD.—Enquire of Joſiah Shippey, at Mr. Iſaac Rooſevelt's, near Peck's Slip. 29—31

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT, containing two and one half acres of good Land, lying in Morris County, village of Chatham, on Paſaick river.—— There are on the LOT a good Orchard a Dwelling Houſe in good repair, with two fire places, and a ſtore houſe, formerly kept by Samuel Wighton, twelve miles from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road from thence to Morris-Town.

Alſo to be Sold, *twelve miles from the above*, Another LOT of ſix ACRES of good LAND, three of which are Meadow, with a ſmall HOUSE and good Orchard.——A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed to the Purchaſer, of either of the above LOTS, by

29—32 DAVID BRANT.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fiſh-Kills, Dutcheſs County, on the 14th inſt. a mulatto fellow, named Sam, formerly went by the name of Top, about 5 feet 7 inches high, a well set fellow; had on a dark grey jacket, a blue broad cloth coat, a red watch coat, ſtriped woolen ſhirt, and an old wool hat.——Whoever takes up ſaid fellow and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

29—32 OBADIAH COOPER.

New-York, 21ſt February, 1776.

STOLEN.

ON the nineteenth inſtant, out of Mr. John Tuttle's, near Powles Hook Ferry, New York, A Silver mounted HANGER, with a Dog's Head, and green ivory grip, the grip rather ſmall, the ſwell of which deſigned for the underſide, is above; the Scabbard a little damaged, and cut through in one place. On one ſide of the Plate of the Scabbard, is engraved E. m Braſhier, New-York, Maker; on the other ſide, *Iſaac Morriſon*.—Whoever ſecures ſaid SWORD, and Thief, ſo that the Owner may get the one, and the other be brought to juſtice, ſhall have for the SWORD, THREE DOLLARS, and for the SWORD and THIEF, *SEVEN POUNDS TEN Shillings*, New-York Currency, paid by

29——3t JOHN TUTTLE.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER

New-York, Feb. 8, 1776.

To the INHABITANTS of the neighbouring Counties and Colonies.

IN the Courſe of Divine Providence (to whoſe righteous Diſpenſations it becomes us at all Times to ſubmit) this City is now become a Scene of Confuſion and Diſtreſs, occaſioned by an Apprehenſion that unmerited Hoſtilities will ſhortly be commenced by the Ships of War lying in our Harbour: Under the Influence of this Belief many of our Poor are abandoning their Habitations, and flying for Protection into the Arms of their Brethren in the neighbouring Counties and Provinces. This Committee therefore earneſtly intreat all thoſe among whom ſuch Poor may come, to exerciſe great Kindneſs and Lenity towards them, by furniſhing them with Habitations and other Neceſſaries of Life, for their preſent Subſiſtance, on the eaſieſt Terms, and accommodating them in any other way, which their Duty to the Poor, as Chriſtians, may direct.

By Order of the Committee,

HENRY REMSEN, Chairman.

POUGHKEEPSIE, *in Dutcheſs County, February* 5, 1776.

In COMMITTEE,

ORDERED that no perſon or perſons be permitted to remove themſelves or families into this Precinct, to reſide longer than three days, unleſs they produce to the Chairman of this Committee a certificate from the Committee of the City, Town, Manor, Precinct, or Diſtrict from which they ſhall have laſt removed, certifying that they are friendly to the cauſe of American liberty, and have the leave of ſaid Committee to remove.

By order of the Committee,

(29 30) Samuel Dodge, *Chairman.*

READY MONEY

GIVEN FOR

POT AND PEARL ASH,

AND

BEES-WAX,

By WILLIAM DENNING.

WANTED,

(*For the Uſe of the ARMY,*)

A QUANTITY OF Potatoes and Turnips.

Apply to the Commiſſary. 28—31

WANTED.

A PERSON that underſtands manufacturing POT and PEARL ASHES, who may hear of employment, by enquiring of the Printer. 29—32

STOLEN,

FROM the Subſcriber, living in Leary-ſtreet, on MONDAY night, the eleventh inſtant, A BLACK VELVET PALL, belonging to the Preſbyterian Church.—Whoever ſhall diſcover the THIEF, or give any account of it, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

29—32 JOHN BROWN.

RICHARD DEANE,

DISTILLER,

TAKES this method to return his ſincere thanks to all his Friends and Cuſtomers for their paſt favours; and to acquaint them that he ſtill continues to make, and has now ready for ſale, at his Diſtillery between the College and the North-River, in Murray ſtreet, near Vaux-Hall.

A quantity of neat brandy,	Cinamon water,
Raſberry brandy,	Clove ditto,
Cherry brandy,	Orange ditto,
Cherry rum,	Anniſeed ditto,
Shrub of the beſt quality,	All-Spice,
Geneva,	Doctor Stevens,
Spirits of wine,	Weſt-India, and New-York rum,
Jamaica ſpirits,	Madeira, and Teneriffe wines, &c. &c.
Royal uſquebaugh,	
Red ratifie,	

The good quality of ſaid DEANE's liquors, has for ſeveral years paſt been ſo well experienced, moſtly throughout this Continent, that they need no other recommendation.

*** And ſtill he is determined, if poſſible, to make better.

☞ Being fully convinced by long experience, that the ſureſt means to acquire a ſpeedy ſale of the above articles, is to make them of full quality, at a moderate charge; as he is determined to ſell on as reaſonable terms as any one elſe; and good attendance, which with every other endeavour to give general ſatisfaction, will be the conſtant ſtudy of

The Public's very obliged,

And very humble ſervant,

R. DEANE.

New York, February 19, 1776. 29—32

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Lot of LAND, lying in Stratford, in the pariſh of North Stratford, about four miles from the old town, containing nine acres. There are on the premiſes, a good dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, with a new cedar roof, a convenient garden, a large barn, 55 feet long, with convenient ſtables, a good cow houſe and yard, a large ſhop, with two fire places in the middle, an excellent orchard of good fruit, a ſuitable proportion of good plow land and meadow;—the whole under good fence and well divided, and fronting a main ſtreet, finely ſtuated with a moſt delightful proſpect of the Sound, Long Iſland, and Stratford harbour, and very ſuitable for a merchant, inn-keeper or tradeſman.—For further particulars, enquire of Joſiah Peet, in Dutcheſs County, New-York province, or Abijah Peet, near the premiſes.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered upon immediately reſerving to the owner a few acres of Engliſh grain; and an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, by JONAH PEET.

POET's CORNER.

HE whose heart with social fire,
Burns to do what good he can;
Sure, by the celestial Sire,
Will be deem'd the worthiest man.
So the Patriot warmly prest,
In his Country's sacred cause,
Of all subjects is the best,
Best deserves his King's applause.

Princes, give ear, give ear ye rev'rend Seers,
And let the words of truth make deep impression.
Man was not made for Kings, but Kings for man.
And that proud Tyrant, who invades the rights
His hand was sceptre'd to defend, becomes
A Sovereign REBEL.——

THIS DAY WAS PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN ANDERSON, Printer,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
A NEW and CORRECT EDITION (Printed on a good paper) of that justly esteemed PAMPHLET, called,
COMMON SENSE;
Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.
On the following interesting SUBJECTS.

I. Of the Origin and Design of Government in general, with concise Remarks on the English Constitution.
II. Of Monarchy and Hereditary succession.
III. Thoughts on the present state, of American Affairs.
IV. Of the present Ability of America, with some miscellaneous Reflections.

Man knows no Master save creating Heaven
Or those whom choice and common good ordain.
THOMSON.

New York, Feb. 13, 1776.

TAKEN AWAY, last Friday the ninth instant, from Brooklin's Ferry, (it is thought through a mistake) a WAGGON, almost new, branded C C. in the box—Whoever has the Waggon, are desired to return it, either to Adolphus Waldron, or Samuel Baldwin at said Ferry.—Any person discovering said Waggon, and returning it as aforesaid, shall have a reasonable Reward, and necessary charges, paid by
28—3t THOMAS MITCHELL.

To be SOLD,
THE HOUSE wherin Mrs. White lives in Elizabeth-Town, being two stories high, with two Rooms and a half on the lower floor, and three Rooms above, with four fire places and a good cellar under the whole, with a convenient kitchen adjoining.——Also, a Barn and Chair House, with a good garden and well.——The buildings are new and completely finished, being pleasantly situated on a rising ground in the center of the town. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to George Ross at Elizabeth Town, Captain Patrick Dennis, merchant in New York, or to the Subscriber,
ELIZABETH WHITE.
Elizabeth-Town, Feb. 8th, 1776. 28—3t

A FORGE with Six Fires,
To be built near Sterling, for Messrs Noble and Townsend, who will give
GREAT Encouragement to any person that will erect and complete the same; the person that applies, ought to be strong handed.——For further particulars apply to William Hawxhurst in New-York.

N. B. Good encouragement will be given to those who understand making Steel from Pig metal, in the German method, as the above FORGE is designed to be employed in that business, they having two fires at Sterling now making it, which steel they warrant equal to that imported from Germany; but should the purchasers not think so, they on returning the steel, shall have their money returned.—Any one applying to William Hawxhurst in New-York, may be supplied therewith. 28——3t

The well known Horse, called
TRUE BRITON,
that was formerly the property of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, is now the property of Christopher Marsh of Elizabeth town, and kept at the place lately belonging to William Rickets, Esq; deceased, will cover the ensuing season on the following terms, viz. Three Pounds Proc. the season, which is to the first of August next, Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to warrant a Mare with foal.—Good pasturage for Mares at said place, at two shillings per week, and the best attendance given by
CHRISTOPHER MARSH.

N. B. It is useless to enter into the pedigree of *TRUE BRITON*, as he is as well known as any Horse on this continent, and is in as good order as ever he has been. 28——
Borough of Elizabeth, Feb. 8th, 1776.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by John Holt,
A TREATISE, ENTITLED,
Plain Concise Practical Remarks
on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES,
With a short APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military Surgeons in North-America,
By JOHN JONES, M. D.
Professor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

DRUMS
MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel-street, now called Beekman-street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums tun'd to sound well. 9——

To the PUBLIC.
DOCTOR BLOUIN, from Old France, being informed, that some evil minded persons in this city, intending to injure him in his business and reputation, have basely insinuated, that he was in goal for theft, and had been branded; which calumny has gained some credit with the unwary and credulous, to the damage of the said Doctor.—In justice to himself, he takes the liberty to inform the Public, that the French Doctor lately branded for stealing Indigo, &c. is a person well known by the name of Doctor *Bubule*, as will appear by his Advertisements, and who came from Boston last fall.—The said Doctor BLOUIN continues to make and sell as usual, *Keyser's* Antivenerial PILLS, which perfectly cure all venerial diseases, ulcers, sciatica, rheumatic pains, &c. which will be very sufficiently proven by the remarkable cures performed on the following persons. That is to say, Mrs. Katharine Clark, lying in Chapel-street, afflicted for upwards of seven years with the sciatica and rheumatic pains, cured.—Mr. Peter Courad, living in Church street, cured of the same.—Mrs. Margaret Johnson, who could not walk nor feed herself, perfectly cured of the same.—Mr. Jacob Niffner's wife, living near the College, cured by said pills.—Mr. John Mayne, living near Mr. Deane's, distiller, at the North River, cured of the palsey and sciatica.—Mr. Peter Bethune, living in Dutch street, at Mr. David Gardner's taylor, cured in all his limbs.—Mrs. Hannah Smith, in Ferry street, afflicted for four years, of the scorbutic eruption, rheumatic pains and palsey, cured by said Pills.—Mrs. Margaret Kearn, near the new City Hall, lame in both arms for nine years, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Lawrence, afflicted in her shoulder and arms, cured by said Keyser's Pills.—Mrs. Katharine Griffith, near the Fresh water, who could not feed herself, cured of the palsy in both arms.—Mrs. Nancy Morrel's child of 18 months old, full of ulcers from his birth, perfectly cured.—Mrs. Sophia Bailey, at the head of Chapel street, troubled with large ulcers for five years, cured.—Mr. Peter Young, living at Mr. Fisher's, barber, afflicted with sores in his breast, spitting and vomiting matter, for three months, cured.—Mr. Peter Labuzar, in the Bowry, troubled with the ague and diarrhoea for four years, cured.——Said Doctor BLOUIN, likewise sells the Universal Powder, which cures many diseases, as the itch, piles, boils, sore eyes, and kills worms in children, &c.

Mr. John Duclou and wife, living in Beaver street troubled for nine months with the itch, cured by the use of said Universal Powder.—Mrs. Sarah White, near the new City Hall, cured of a pearl in the eye, and dimness of sight, by said Powder.—Mrs Remia Bushet, and her son, living in the Bowry, herself cured by said Powder of sore eyes, her son of a nervous fever, convulsion fits, and vomiting worms.

N. B. To be had of said Doctor BLOUIN, purgative PILLS, Stomachic Pills, and an excellent Eye Water, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Swigard's Chocolate maker in Batteau Street. 28—3y

TO BE LET,
For ONE, TWO, or THREE Years,
And entered on immediately,
THE HOUSE and LOTS of Ground, now in the possession of John Fowler, in the Bowry-lane.—For conditions apply to the said Fowler on the Premises. 7—3o

Fifteen Dollars REWARD.
RUN AWAY some time ago from Captain George Mitchel, of Onslow-County, North-Carolina, a Molatto fellow named NICK, formerly belonged to Col. Lewis Morris, of Morrisania, but he has gone by the name of JAMES DENNISON in the Boston Camp, where he has been most of last summer, and is supposed he is gone that way again, as he was in New-York on Monday last, in a Rifle-man's dress, with a brown wig, buckskin breeches, green leggings and a blue regimental coat, he is a straight limbed stout fellow, exceedingly smooth tongued, and very intelligible; says he is a freemen; he is of a yellow or molatto colour, capable of doing almost any kind of business.——Whoever takes up the said SLAVE and confines him in any of the public goals in America, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above REWARD, and all reasonable charges paid by the above George Mitchel or Ward Hunt of New York. 27—3o

Just published and to be sold by W. Green, Bookbinder in Maiden-Lane, the Second Edition of
COMMON SENSE;
Addressed to the
Inhabitants of North-America, on the following interesting subjects.—I. Of the Origin and design of government in general, with concise Remarks on the English constitution.—II. Of monarchy and hereditary succession.—III. Thoughts on the present state of American affairs.—IV. Of the present ability of America, with some miscellaneous reflections.

"Man knows no master save creating Heaven,
"Or those whom choice and common good ordain."
26—9 Thomson.

To be sold by the Executors of Doctor John Innis, and to be entered upon the 6th day of March next.

A VERY excellent FARM, belonging to his estate, containing 200 acres of land, including meadow, well timbered, situated in the county of Westchester, three miles from the town of Rye, two and an half from one landing, and four from another; where plenty of loosters, black and other fish, may be had in their season. The land is most excellent for grain and pasture, a brook running through it, which is never dry. On the farm is a very large orchard of extraordinary fruit, a good garden, with plumb, peach and cherry trees.—— There is on the premises, a large commodious house situated on an eminence, which commands a fine prospect of the sound, and lands adjacent; the house is two stories high, and has five rooms on the lower floor. There are also two kitchens, a cellar, milk room, corn crib, chair house and barn.—Inquire of
JAMES INNIS, } Executors.
26—9 PETER INNIS, }

Boulting-Cloths,
AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL, to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN UNDERHILL's, near Beekman's Slip.
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 23—

Just Published,
And SOLD by W. and T. BRADFORD, at the London Coffee-house, Philadelphia,
A NEW EDITION, (with LARGE and INTERESTING ADDITIONS, as will be expressed at the time of PUBLISHING,) OF
COMMON SENSE,
Addressed to the Inhabitants of America.

"Man knows no Master save creating Heaven,
"Or those whom choice and common good ordain." *Thompson.*

To the PUBLIC.

*** The agreeable reception which this Pamphlet hath met with, and the great demand for the same, hath induced the Publisher of the first edition to print a second edition thereof, *unknown to the* Author, who expressly *directed him* not to *proceed therein* without orders, because that *large Additions* would be *made* thereto.—Wherefore the new Edition, advertised by the Printer of the First, *is without the intended Additions.*

☞ That which is now in the Press, and will be sold by W. and T. BRADFORD, (by appointment of the Author) will, notwithstanding the additions, be reduced to one half the price of the former one, (with allowance to those who take quantities) in order to accommodate it to the abilities of all ranks of men.——Several hundreds are already bespoke; one thousand is ordered to Virginia.——A Dutch Edition is likewise in the Press. 26——29
New-Jersey, Roxbury, Morris County.

To be SOLD or LET, on reasonable Terms,
TWO hundred and twenty acres of good land, lying within half a mile of a village, called Flanders, in said town, and within three miles of two Presbyterian meeting-houses, and one mile from two good grist mills, half a mile from a good saw mill; on the land, is a good framed house, two log houses, one barn, a young bearing orchard, consisting of 250 grafted trees; a meadow, off which may be mown 14 tons of good English hay, much more may be made; about 70 acres of upland, cleared; the whole under good fence, the remainder well timbered. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises. A good title will be given by
26—9 KENNEDY DALZELL.

TO BE LET,
By JAMES WAY,
At NEWTOWN LANDING,
THE Tenement that JACOB HALLET now lives on, containing about twelve acres, with a good house, barn and orchard, with a variety of fruit trees: Also a large pettiauger may be hired by the year (from May next) or longer as may be agreed on. The abovesaid place is conveniently situated for business; 1st, For carrying passengers to New York; 2dly, Is a good place for a butcher; 3dly, To keep a store of dry goods; 4thly, Is very convenient for marketing; 5thly, It is very conveniently situated for buying and selling all sorts of country produce for the city; 6thly, A House of entertainment would answer very well.—Also another House, pleasantly situated, for a gentleman's country seat, within twenty rods from the abovesaid landing, has five rooms, a cellar kitchen, and a cellar under the whole house, with a garden. A variety of fish, oysters and crabs, may be caught in the season, within a quarter of a mile from said house: Also, pasture for as many creatures as may be agreed on. Also, another Tenement, within a mile from the aforesaid landing, with five rooms on a floor, and three fire places, and a cellar under the whole House, with a garden, and a very good orchard of ten acres, with a variety of fruit, and 40 or 50 acres of land belonging to said place, and more if wanted. Also several other tenements, within a mile of the abovesaid landing, to be let, with as much land as may be agreed on, all at a reasonable rate.
1727—30.

On the first of March next, will be SOLD, at public vendue, or any time before at private sale, and entered upon the first day of May next.

AN excellent FARM, containing 200 acres of land, exceeding natural for wheat, Indian corn and pasture, lying in a healthy, dry situation, about two miles to the eastward of Jamaica, on Long-Island, on both sides of the public road leading to the New-York Ferry.—It is finely timbered and watered, with a good piece of salt meadow, joining on Jamaica-Bay, where there is excellent fowling, fishing, clamming, and oystering.

On the said Farm are two large old orchards, and a young one, every tree of the latter grafted with the finest fruit that could be procured; Newtown pippins in abundance, golden pippins, golden russitens, Spitsenbergs, bow apples, adamites, &c. Pears, peaches, plumbs, Madeira nut, and black walnut trees in great plenty; a well of excellent water before the door, two dwelling houses, a barn, barrack; two Indian corn cribs, a kitchen, smoak house, fowl house, and house of office; a cellar to each dwelling house, and a milk cellar, all well stoned: There is also a large garden with gravel walks, one quarter of which yields as fine asparagus as any in the Province. The Farm belongs to the estate of Dr. John Innis, deceased; and an indisputable title will be given for the same, by the executors of his last will and testament, living upon the premises.
PETER INNIS,
JAMES INNIS.

N. B. About two miles due northwest from the town of Hempstead, 66 acres of as good land as any belonging to the Great Plains; every corner of which has a stone marked with the initial letters of my name, I×I. The land was surveyed and recorded, by Justice Smith, near Westbury 27 30

TO BE LET,
THE HOUSE near the Market in Perth-Amboy, wherein Thomas Bartow now dwells, with the barn and garden, and between eight and nine acres of mowing ground;—the Premises to be entered upon immediately, or as soon as is convenient for the Renter, and the Lease to continue from thence to the first of April come twelve months, or longer if so agreed,—Any person inclining to take the Lease, had best view the premises, and may have part or the whole of the mowing ground as shall be chosen. 27—3o

RULES AND ORDERS
FOR REGULATING THE
MILITIA,
Of the Colony of NEW YORK, Recommended by the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20, 1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an
APPENDIX.
To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the COFFEE HOUSE.

SCRIVENER's OFFICE,
NEW-YORK.
To the PUBLIC.

What Amendment in the Constitution, and what Increase of neighbourly Love there would be, if greater Regard were paid to that so truly valuable Rule "DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE UNTO."

IT concerns me in a very particular Manner, to be under the Necessity of thus troubling you, but I flatter myself the visible Cause will in part plead my Excuse:—When I set out to establish this Office in June 1764, it was upon the strict Principles of doing Justice to my Employers, and rendering them every Service possible, within my Power and Ability; my chief Object in view was that Support which, through your considerate Favours, I have hitherto obtained, and by which I have received your greatest Approbation of the Undertaking. I indeed had it in my Hopes that an experienced Conduct, added to the approving myself a useful Member to Society, would one Day be the Means to restore, that, the greatest Liberty a dependent Individual can enjoy, "the full Exercise of his regular Profession;" but in this I have hitherto been disappointed, and now, from the increasing Difficulty of the present unhappy Times, I feel the want of that Liberty in a Manner I never expected:—still to be kept in a disfranchis'd State, after living so many Years a decent Inhabitant of this respectable City, is with great deference, an uncommon Hardship, especially considering (unless first attacked) I have never said, or done ought, to give Offence. That I have rather too closely pursued the impolitic Maxim of letting the Morrow take care for itself, may be true; but none can say I have acted as the bad Tenant who carries the Manure from off his Landlord's Farm; for I have cheerfully distributed my little Earnings on the Spot, and ever gloried in your enabling me to support the Character of a Gentleman, in despite of all my Enemies: Of whom, let the most invidious and designing, call me by what Nick name they may, WHIG or TORY, or urge what their own Wickedness can invent to my Disadvantage,—until I shall be put into possession of my last Six Feet Free old, this will be my principle, and this my ever fervent Wish, "That the Crown and Dignity of my Royal Sovereign may be supported, and a speedy Peace, both lasting and honourable, restored to AMERICA, without that Effusion of Blood which may endanger a Division of this fine Country, in any Manner similar to that of the Polish PLUMB CAKE *."

As a Brother from Adam, &c. meekly returning into Mama's Lap, I crave your occasional Remembrance of this Office, upon a firm Dependance that the Business thereof will be effectually executed, and that I remain with great Truth,
Your affectionate Friend and faithful Servant,
JOHN C. KNAPP.
Broad-Street, Attorney at Law, & c. & c.
15th Jan. 1776.

* See the Westminister Magazine for August, 1764. Page 416.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,
DOCTOR HILL's newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balsam; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatisms, cholic, gravel and consumptions.——Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapt about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 4s. 10d. per bottle, or 4s. 4d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balsam and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city.
MICHAEL HOFFMAN.
ALSO, 18—
A quantity of German PRUNES,
To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,
HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9——
New-York, October 5, 1775.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,
Removed from his house in Wall Street, to Beekman-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street)
TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, fit for sale, a large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For cash Twelve Shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned.
Fine BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine Shillings per dozen—Cash for empty Quart Bottles. 2e—

THREE-PENCE per POUND
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,
FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.
☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 7——

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.